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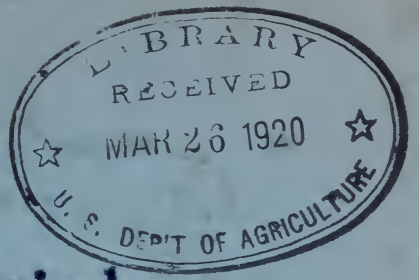
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Third Official  
**YEAR BOOK**  
*of The*  
**Blue Andalusian Club**  
**Of America**  
1919            ♀ ♀

✿✿  
✿      **APPLETREE FARM**      ✿  
✿✿

# **Blue Andalusians**

**The Victory Ereed**

**BRED AS A SPECIALTY AND  
WINNERS WHERE SHOWN**

**HEAVY EGG LAYING STOCK**

**Winners at:**

**New York State Fair, September, 1918**

**Pittsburg Show,                      January, 1919**

**Madison Square Garden, January, 1919**

## **E. D. BIRD**

**GREENWICH**

**CONNECTICUT**

✿✿



✓ THE THIRD  
OFFICIAL BOOK  
OF THE  
  
BLUE  
ANDALUSIAN  
CLUB  
OF AMERICA

1919 ✓



✓  
COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
WALTER J. COATES, SECRETARY  
EAST CALAIS, VERMONT

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Blue Andalusian Club of America*

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SEP 10 1919

no 2



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WALTER J. COATES  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Blue Andalusian Club of America

SEP 10 1919

## PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Victory has at last come, the war is over. Red, white and blue at the top, the colors of our breed. Now, good friends, I hope you will all continue breeding the Blue Andalusian and breed them in greater quantities and better qualities.

During the past year we have added many new members and have lost a few, mainly those who did not care to stay with us. We could not attempt much, on account of the war, but our hopes are high for the coming years. There are many demands for Blues — let us all get together and supply these demands.

Now I want to say a word about advertising. Do not "hide your light under a bushel" but come out and hustle and you can sell all you wish.

The poultry magazines are the best medium for advertising, it does not cost much to run a "classified ad" if you can not take space by the inch. A little money spent in this way brings its return.

Looking over the past twelve months, I think the club has done well, and at the time I write you, we have 175 members in good standing. Send your best birds to the nearby shows this autumn and bring home some ribbons.

Our worthy Secretary and other officers always have a ready ear for suggestions and will give advice. Make use of them, and above all be sure to send in your dues promptly. Get some new members. Certainly, you must know some Blue breeders who have not joined as yet. Some need a little urging.

In this public way I desire to express my thanks and appreciation to our Secretary-Treasurer, for he has done well these past twelve months and deserves the highest praise.

Let your entries come in strong for the Club show.

I wish you all a very prosperous year.

Yours for the Blues,

E. D. BIRD.

## OFFICIAL ROSTER - 1919 THE BLUE ANDALUSIAN CLUB OF AMERICA

### OFFICERS

President— E. D. BIRD, Greenwich, Conn.  
1st Vice-Pres.— HORACE G. MURPHY, Muncie, Ind.  
2nd Vice-Pres.— M. R. KNOX, Wilmette, Ill.  
Sec.-Treas.— WALTER J. COATFS, East Calais, Vt.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. H. Lewis, *Chairman*

Horace G. Murphy	W. O. Jennings
Charles Sturgeon	W. L. Sacrey
Mrs. V. K. Hamilton	H. T. Cotting
F. H. Brown	M. T. Amon

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY & STANDARD

Horace G. Murphy, *Chairman*

W. J. Coates	J. R. Huddleston
Frank Ashmore	F. B. Chapman
Mrs. Edith L. Masten	L. C. Taylor

Place of Next Annual Meet: Cleveland, Ohio

## Active Members

As of June 30, 1919

### ALABAMA -- 2

W. A. Bellingrath, No. Perry & Jefferson Sts., Montgomery  
J. Murray Norment, 1501 10th Ave, Birmingham

### CALIFORNIA -- 17

J. R. Huddleston, 342 Edgeware Road, Los Angeles  
Mrs. V. K. Hamilton, R.D. 1, Box 114, San Gabriel  
George S. Brown, Arroyo Grande  
L. H. Lobdell, 122 Broadway, Chico  
M. Lippner, 5656 De Long Pre Ave., Hollywood  
Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, 3917 Henry St., San Diego  
Ledru Hunt, R. D. 1, San Gabriel  
W. R. Wagner, R. D. , Merced  
Harry H. Coles, 220 So. Marengo Ave., Alhambra  
K. E. Wood, 807 19th St., Merced  
Grace D. Pelkington, Jackson Ave., San Jose  
Mrs. A. M. Starr, Alta Loma  
Mrs. V. C. Sweeney, Woodlake  
Mrs. R. F. Grigsby, Calistoga  
Chas. A. Clifford, 328 Broadway, Chico  
J. E. Burnham, Pomona                      Jack Whitehead, Sherman

### COLORADO -- 2

W. C. Everhardt, 3047 W. 23rd St., Denver  
Richard Treweek, 68 So. Clarkson St., Denver



## CONNECTICUT -- 6

E. D. Bird, Greenwich  
 Edwin Snelgrove, Windsor  
 J. F. Hubbard, 23 Eastwood Ave., Waterbury  
 Lonjes A. Both, 1477 W. Broad St., Stratford

J. E. Bliss, Clinton  
 N. L. Rich, Stamford

## GEORGIA -- 1

A. B. Gammon, 315 E. 38th St., Savannah

## INDIANA -- 6

Mrs. L. C. Boggs, Bloomington  
 Walter Herrington, Wakarusa  
 William P. Habig, R. E., Box 93, Indianapolis  
 James H. Royer, R. E., Box 416, Terre Haute

Horace Murphy, Muncie  
 Charles Fox, No. Vernon

## IOWA -- 3

W. G. Kohl, Iowa City  
 Mrs. Roy Schiebel, R. No. 7, Washington

C. H. Foster, Anamosa

## ILLINOIS -- 15

E. K. Demlow, Champaign  
 Harry A. Marshall, McNabb  
 Herb. Hodgson, Albion  
 Jay Coffman, Moweaqua  
 Gustave Kneussl, Ottawa  
 T. D. Windrom, 826 27 St., Cairo  
 George T. Magee, Jr., 416 10 St., Cairo  
 Julius Zeller, 210 Madison St., Ottawa  
 Jesse R. Long, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago  
 Wm. D. Willard, 328 N. Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park

Voris Morrison, Ramsey

G. F. Kramper, St. Libory

M. R. Knox, R. F. 2, Downers Grove

Mrs. P. C. Phillips, Rinard

Wm. J. Brennan, Staunton

## KANSAS -- 3

Wilkie Blair, Girard  
 G. D. Willems, Route 3, Inman

John A. Huber, La Crosse

## KENTUCKY -- 1

C. C. West, Crofton

## MAINE -- 1

Leon P. Carle, North Raymond

## MARYLAND -- 2

Mrs. Olof Ljungstedt, R. 3, Box 46a, Chevy Chase  
 Clinton L. Riggs, Catonsville

## MASSACHUSETTS -- 4

Henry F. Joy, Charlmont  
 Roy E. Barnard, 38 Mill St., Westfield  
 James K. Clement, Wayland

H. A. Melberg, Ludlow Center

Westfield

Wayland

## MICHIGAN -- 3

W. E. Newark & Son, Charlotte  
 F. J. Nichols, R. D. 2, Morenci

J. W. Fleming, Muskegon

## MINNESOTA -- 1

S. W. Kinney, Owatonna

## MISSOURI -- 2

J. W. Bright, Webster Groves  
S. E. Patton, McKnight & Ladue Rd., Clayton

## MONTANA -- 2

C. A. Greenfield, 1250 Hanover Ave., Butte  
J. H. Burgoyne, Stevensville

## NEBRASKA -- 2

W. L. Williams, R. F. D. 4, So. Omaha  
F. J. Hermansky, 2725 Q St. So. Omaha

## NEW HAMPSHIRE -- 2

Thos. C. Cuddahy, 89 Maple St., Manchester  
Harold W. Hildreth, Marlboro

## NEW JERSEY -- 3

Martin Reinhardt, R. D. 2, New Brunswick  
E. Woxvold, 505 Mantua Ave., Paulsboro  
Wm. Vollmers, 25 Anderon Ave., Wood Ridge

## NEW YORK -- 16

Mrs. Clark Tuthill, Waverly      Edward Harding, Owego  
Wilson S. Howell, Pleasantville      Alfred H. Lewis, Congers  
Lewis H. Weed, Walker Valley      Mrs. E. M. Peck, Rushford  
Mrs. Edith L. Masten, Pl's'nt Valley      Rob't R. Street, Falconer  
W. J. Elliott, W. Nyack      Harry T. Cotting, Rhinebeck  
Calvin L. Berry, Sugar Loaf      Frank Del Canto, Stonehouse  
Wm. B. Woods, R.D. 6, Canton      Alvin B. Tice, Spring Glen  
W. O. Jennings, 151 Kensington Ave., Buffalo  
Walter C. Dobe, 186 Landon St., Buffalo

## OHIO -- 12

L. C. Taylor, Gibsonburg      F. L. Garnett, Nottingham  
G. M. Hibbard, New London      Albert Rose, Oak Harbor  
Clarence Kenelly, No. Dover      P. E. Thompson, Negley  
W. M. Campbell, Washington C. H.      C. F. Haag, Negley  
John McKibben, Willoughby      Frank B. Naylor, Paintsville  
Wm. T. Smith, 128 30 Center St., Springfield  
J. J. Madden, 1289 E. 187 St., Cleveland

## OKLAHOMA -- 1

F. A. Foster, Bartlesville

## OREGON -- 1

D. M. Calbreath, Monmouth

## PENNSYLVANIA -- 9

O. P. Wood, Emsworth      G. M. Heffron, 321 Lloyd St., Chester  
M. T. & J. F. Amon, Verona      Franklin H. Bean, Quakertown  
Dr. John Foquet, Oil City      Harry Mosley, Jr., Tarentum  
Joseph Norris, 1311 2d Ave., Beaver Falls      Harry Mosley,"  
Dr. W. L. Sacrey, 6105 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia

## RHODE ISLAND -- 3

W. W. Hall, 674 Atwell's Ave., Providence  
John A. Murray, 86 Calla St., Providence  
A. F. Higgins, 57 Wealth Ave., Providence



## SOUTH DAKOTA -- 1

L. A. Munson, Quinn

## TENNESSEE -- 2

J. L. Goodwin, Tazewell T. E. Cole, 161 8th Ave., Nashville

## TEXAS -- 2

A. E. Prideaux, *Box 491*, Houston

J. F. Herold, 412 N. Tancalina, Corpus Christi

## VERMONT -- 9

Walter J. Coates, E. Calais Geo. J. Roberts, Thetford Center

Geo. C. Howe, R. D., Springfield Mrs. C. W. Campbell, "

G. H. Bates, Newport Ctr Donald Williams, R. D. Waterbury

B. J. Derby, Burlington Theo. E. C. Warren, R. 2, Montpelier

Mrs. H. H. Tennyson, R. D. 4, Springfield

## VIRGINIA -- 2

Mrs. J. C. Craddock, Crewe V. H. Council, Y. M. C. A., Norfolk

## WEST VIRGINIA -- 2

O'Kay de A. Kale, *Box 125*, Beckley

Mrs. J. H. M. Ervin, Nutter Fork

## WISCONSIN -- 3

Chas. B. Titus, Mukwonago Edna Mosier, Ixonia

A. S. Bartley, 104 Blake St., Baraboo

## CANADA: BRITISH COLUMBIA -- 13

Thomas Sommerville, 2121 Princess St., So. Vancouver

Chas. Sturgeon, 1807 11 Ave., Vancouver

J. A. McNeil, 3177 Venables St., Vancouver

H. A. Wells, Joyce Road P. O., Vancouver

John Roy, 1995 Kingsway, So. Vancouver

Archibald Keevil, 2626 Commercial Drive, Vancouver

Mrs. Bruce Hooper, The Cottages, Steveston

Mrs. T. Lawrie, 730 Cassiar St., Vancouver

F. W. Cleal, 1283 21 Ave. E., Vancouver

D. Kneale, 2616 Pender St., " T. H. Brain, R. D. 1, Sardis

J. S. Bevins, West Point Grey T. L. McAllister, Milner

## ALBERTA -- 3

C. W. Hurst, 1428 10 Ave. E., Calgary

Geo. R. Hurst, " " F. E. Wilson, 7024 26 St., Ogden

## NEW BRUNSWICK -- 1

F. B. Chapman, Moncton

## ONTARIO -- 18

Robert Stenning, *Box 2113*, No. Bay Thos. H. King, AppinRobert Lansloot, *Box 2039*, " W. O. Edwards, Stouffville

W. D. Pakenham, Norwood John Mac Courtie, Winchester

H. A. McColl, *Box 72*, " J. M. T. Weir, R. 1, AgincourtA. A. Casselman, *Box 333*, Winchester

John J. Bolen, 146 Elizabeth St., Guelph

Geo. T. Hughes, 48 West Ave., St. Thomas

Frank Ashmore, 79 Argyle Ave., Hamilton

Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Trout Creek    H. S. Griffin, Hamilton  
 W. J. Colwill, Port Hope        Willard V. Faith, Winchester  
 F. H. Brown & Son, "        Norman Murray, Campbellsville

QUEBEC -- 2

Geo. Vellenoweth, Becket Rd., Sherbrooke  
 C. H. Mayhew, 87 Bowen Ave., East Sherbrooke

SASKATCHEWAN -- 3

Mrs. Geo. S. Crist, Shannavon  
 Robert Morley, 214 Manitoba St., Moose Jaw  
 F. E. Sissons, 1447 Elphinstone St., Regina

TOTAL — 176

## REVISED CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS of the Blue Andalusian Club of America

AS ADOPTED BY THE CLUB, JANUARY, 1919

### ARTICLE I

The name of this Association shall be "The Blue Andalusian Club of America."

### ARTICLE II

#### Object

Its object shall be to promote and improve the breeding of Blue Andalusians ; to protect and advance the interests of the breeders ; to teach and disseminate correct information concerning type, color, and other qualities of the breed ; to stimulate a more lively interest on the part of the breeders in exhibiting their fowls at fairs and expositions, and to affiliate and co-operate with other poultry organizations for the advancement of poultry interests in general.

### ARTICLE III

#### Membership

Section 1. Membership in this Club shall consist of regular members, life members and honorary members. Regular members shall embrace those who are regularly elected, and who pay One Dollar ( \$1.00 ) annually as dues ; life members consist of those who pay Ten Dollars ( \$10.00 ) or more at any one time into the club for the advancement of its interests ; honorary members consist of those, who for distinguished services rendered in promotion of the breed may be admitted by a vote of the Club at the annual meeting.

Section 2. Persons before being admitted to regular membership shall be recommended by at least one member of the Club in good standing. A fee of One Dollar ( \$1.00 ) shall be charged, and the dues for regular members shall be One Dollar ( \$1.00 ) a year thereafter. Life members and honorary members are not required to pay fees or dues.

Section 3. A certificate, given by the Secretary-Treasurer, showing dues paid, shall be sufficient evidence of regular membership. A certificate showing admission to the club as life member or honorary member, and executed by the Secretary-Treasurer, shall be sufficient evidence of such membership.

Section 4. All charges affecting the standing of members shall be heard and determined by the Executive Committee under such rules and regulations as the Executive Committee shall ordain and establish.

Section 5. Non members, companies, or firms who shall offer special prizes of not less than Ten Dollars (\$10.00) in value, to promote competition among members of the club, either in breeding or exhibiting, shall be registered as patrons of the club.

#### ARTICLE IV

#### Officers and Committees

Section 1. The officers of this Club shall be a President, 1st Vice President, 2d Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. There shall be two standing committees known respectively as the Executive Committee, and the Committee on Standard and Publicity. There may be such other special committees from time to time as the Club may order and establish. All committees shall be appointed by the President.

Section 2. The President, Vice Presidents, and Secretary-Treasurer shall perform such duties as ordinarily attach to such offices, and such other duties as may be entrusted to them from time to time by the club. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall be composed of nine members and shall have general charge of the affairs of the Club during the time between annual meetings and shall exercise jurisdiction in all matters except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 4. The Committee on Standard and Publicity shall consist of seven members. It shall be their duty to keep well informed as to all matters relating to the technical requirements of the breed. They shall have charge in connection with the President, of all publications of every kind, through annuals, poultry journals, circulars, club catalogues and otherwise where the laws governing type, color, and the other qualities of the Blue Andalusians are published under the authority of the Club. They shall under the direction of the President, sustain as close relations as possible with the proper officials of the American Poul-

try Association, with a view to procuring the adoption of such changes in the standard requirements of the Blue Andalusians by the American Poultry Association, as from time to time, may be deemed advisable by the Club.

#### ARTICLE V

##### Meetings

Section 1. The Club shall hold a meeting each year for the transaction of business, and all members, regular, life, and honorary, shall be entitled to vote on all matters coming before the Club.

Section 2. The time and place of the Annual Meeting shall be determined as follows: The Executive Committee, on or about the last day of September each year, shall nominate three or more Poultry Shows in widely separated parts of the country, to be held during the show season, of the following year, and submit the same by ballot mailed to Club members. A plurality vote of the members by return ballot mailed within the dates published thereon, shall determine the place, the time to be determined by the date of the Show in connection with which the Club meeting is to be held. After these ballots have been canvassed at the Annual Meeting, the Secretary shall announce by mail to the Club members, the place where the next Annual Meeting shall be held, indicating the day and hour when the Club meeting shall be called to order, as determined by him.

Section 3. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### Elections

Section 1. At the same time of mailing the ballots to determine the time and place of holding the annual meeting, the Secretary shall mail ballots to the members of the Club to be filled out and returned, indicating the choice of the members for President, 1st Vice President, 2d Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. He shall enclose a return envelope, which shall be used by the members in returning their votes, and said envelopes shall remain se-



curely sealed until the Annual Meeting, when they shall be opened and counted, and a plurality vote shall determine the choices for said offices. In all cases of a tie vote the election shall be determined by ballot at the Club meeting.

Section 2. All officers shall serve for the current year, from and after the Annual Meeting. Members of Committees shall serve from the time of their appointment by the President until their successors shall have been appointed. All vacancies shall be filled by the President for the unexpired term.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### Order of Business

The following shall be the order of business to govern the proceedings at the meetings of the Club.

1. Roll Call
2. Reading of Minutes of Preceding Meeting
3. Report of Officers and Committees
4. Reading of Communications
5. Unfinished Business
6. New Business
7. Election of Members
8. Opening and Counting of Ballots in the Election of Officers
9. Announcement of the Result of Ballot on Time & Place of the next Annual Meeting
10. Adjournment

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### Prizes and Awards

The Executive Committee shall make all rules and regulations governing prizes and awards given by the club.

#### ARTICLE IX

##### Amendments

This constitution may be amended or revised by a vote of three fourths of the members present at any Annual Meeting, provided that such amendment or revision has been submitted in writing at the next preceding Annual Meeting, or in case such revision or amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the members of the Club thirty days before the Annual Meeting.

**THE BLUE ANDALUSIAN:  
Proposed Standard Requirements  
For Shape and Color**

( AS ADOPTED BY THE CLUB )

Published by the Committee on Standard and Publicity.  
*Copyright applied for in United States and Canada.*

**STANDARD WEIGHTS :**

COCK,           6 and 1-half lbs.   HEN,       5 and 1-half lbs.  
COCKEREL, 5 and 1-half lbs.   PULLET, 4 and 1-half lbs.

**SHAPE OF MALE**

**HEAD:** Moderately long and deep ; face, full and smooth, fine in texture.

**BEAK:** Of moderate length, nicely curved.

**EYES :** Large and oval.

**COMB;** Single, medium size, smooth, straight and upright ; firm and even on the head, evenly and deeply serrated ; having five points, the middle point standing directly over the eye, being broader at the base and slightly taller than either of the other four ; blade slightly following the curve of the neck.

**WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES :** Wattles ; thin, smooth, well rounded and of medium length. Ear-lobes, almond shaped, of moderate size, smooth and free from wrinkles.

**NECK:** Rather long, well arched with abundant hackles falling well over the shoulders.

**WINGS:** Large and well folded.

**BACK:** Rather long, broad and high at shoulders, sloping downward to the rear of saddle ; then rising with an abrupt sweep to tail ; slightly narrowing from front to rear ; saddle feathers moderately long and abundant.

**TAIL:** Medium length, full, fairly well spread ; main tail feathers carried at an angle of forty degrees above the horizontal ( see illustration figure 39 ) : sickles long and well curved ; coverts abundant.



**BREAST**; Broad, deep, well rounded; carried well up and forward.

**BODY AND FLUFF**: Body; long, well rounded, medium depth from front to rear; broad at shoulders and slightly narrowing as it approaches the stern. Fluff; rather short and compact.

**LEGS AND TOES**: Thighs of moderate size, rather long; hock joints showing well below the body line; shanks long, standing well apart; toes straight.

#### SHAPE OF FEMALE

**HEAD**: Moderately long, deep, full, and smooth.

**BEAK**: Moderate length, nicely curved.

**EYES**: Large, full.

**COMB**: Single, of medium size, evenly and deeply serrated, having five points, the front portion of the comb and the first point standing erect, and the remainder of the comb drooping gradually to one side; fine in texture and free from folds and wrinkles.

**WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES**: Wattles, thin, smooth, well rounded, and of moderate length. Ear-lobes, almond shaped and of moderate size and smooth.

**NECK**: Rather long, gracefully arched.

**WINGS**; Large, well folded.

**BACK**; Rather long, broad, and straight, high at shoulders and sloping downward to rear of cushion, gradually narrowing as it approaches the stern, rising with a short sweep to the tail.

**TAIL**; Long, full, medium spread, carried at an angle of forty degrees above horizontal. ( See Illustration, Figure 49. )

**BREAST**; Broad and well rounded, carried well up and forward.

**BODY AND FLUFF**: Body, long, well rounded, of medium depth from front to rear, broad at shoulders and slightly narrowing as it approaches the stern. Fluff, rather short and compact.

**LEGS AND TOES**: Thighs of moderate size, rather long, hock joints showing well below the body line. Shanks long; toes straight.

## COLOR OF MALE

**HEAD; PLUMAGE:** A dark shade of slaty blue with a comparatively broad lacing of a darker lustrous blue.

**BEAK:** Horn.

**EYES:** Reddish bay.

**COMB, FACE AND WATTLES:** Bright red.

**EAR-LOBES:** White.

**NECK:** Ground color, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear, broad and well defined lacing of a very dark lustrous blue, the lacing gradually widening as it approaches the tip.

**WINGS; Bows;** ground color, clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a broad lacing of a dark lustrous blue. **Coverts;** a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of a darker blue. **Primaries;** a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue. **Secondaries;** outer web, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue. Inner web, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue.

**BACK:** Ground color, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a broad, clear, well defined lacing of a very dark lustrous blue, the lacing gradually widening as it approaches the tip of the feather.

**TAIL; Sickles,** dark, slaty blue, laced with a darker blue. **Coverts** a clear, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue.

**MAIN TAIL FEATHERS:** A clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with darker blue.

**BREAST:** A clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of a darker blue.

**BODY AND FLUFF;** Body, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of darker blue. **Fluff,** a medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue.

**LEGS AND TOES:** Thigh, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue. **Shanks,** leaden blue. **Toes,** leaden blue.

---

**UNDERCOLOR:** In all sections a slaty blue, the shade varying with degree of lacing.

**COLOR OF FEMALE**

**HEAD: PLUMAGE;** slaty blue, heavily laced with a darker blue.

**BEAK:** Horn.

**EYES:** Reddish bay.

**COMB, FACE AND WATTLES:** Bright red.

**NECK:** A clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, heavily laced with a darker blue.

**WINGS:** Bows; a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, with a clear and well defined lacing of darker blue. Coverts; a clear, even medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of darker blue. Primaries; a clear, even medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue. Secondaries; a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue.

**BACK:** A clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of darker blue.

**TAIL;** Main feathers a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue. Coverts; a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of a darker blue.

**BREAST:** A clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of a darker blue.

**BODY AND FLUFF;** Body, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, each feather having a clear and well defined lacing of darker blue. Fluff, a clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue.

**UNDER COLOR;** In all sections of slaty blue, the shade varying with width of lacing in each section.

**LEGS AND TOES;** A clear, even, medium shade of slaty blue, laced with a darker blue. Shanks and toes, leaden blue.



## **Ideal Andalusian Male**

AS ADOPTED BY THE CLUB

*Original by A. O. Schilling and owned by the Club*

Compare with Preceding Description





**Ideal Andalusian Female**

AS ADOPTED BY THE CLUB

*Original by A. O. Shilling and owned by the Club*

Compare with Preceding Description

## BREEDING PROBLEMS OF THE ANDALUSIAN

( A FEW HINTS TOWARD THEIR SOLUTION )

By ALFRED HOMES LEWIS, Congers, N. Y.

*Reprinted by courtesy of Everybody's Poultry Magazine*

Sometime ago an enthusiastic beginner with Blue Andalusians wrote to me, "I kill all off-colored chicks the day after they are hatched." To which I replied that such procedure was a deplorable waste, in more ways than one. To take the most restricted view, an Andalusian makes an unexcelled broiler or roaster, whatever the color of his feathers; and if eggs be any object, one may safely assert that a black or a splashed-white female will lay as many and as large eggs as a blue. But in addition to this, the breeding value of the blacks and the splashed whites is a matter that is not as fully and widely understood as it should be; so this article has been written for the aid and comfort of the beginner, and for the enlightenment of all who need it.

About the most detrimental as well as the most unfair characterization that could be fastened upon the Blue Andalusian is the current phrase about "their unfortunate tendency to throw off-colored sports." It is just as incorrect to call the black and splashed-whites coming from a mating of blues, "sports", as it would be to apply the same term to the blues that result from the breeding of blacks and splash-whites together. Both are perfectly normal and predictable results of the laws of heredity, as discovered and laid down by Mendel, and amplified by those who have followed him.

Professor William A. Lippincott, of the Kansas Agriculture Experiment Station, says, "The Blue Andalusian has become the classic in animals as an example of a heterozygote phenotypically intermediate between the parent types." This is to say, in every-day speech, that it is the standard example of the offspring of two unlike parents, whose appearance, instead of following that of one or the other parent, is midway between them. All offspring are blue when blacks and splashed-whites are mated. The ra-



tio of two blues to one each of black and spl-white, which results from the breeding together of blues is exactly what the Mendelian Theory would lead us to expect, if there be no "dominance," and it be assumed that only one element in the germ-cell governs the color of the offspring. Professor Lippincott shows, however, that the color may in fact be governed by two elements, one controlling the amount and the other the distribution of the color; and that if this be the case, the same ratio of color in the offspring would result, when allowing for the element of "dominance," which is necessary to the full application of the Mendelian Theory.

Professor Lippincott shows that if this be true it may be the case that a blue individual might be found that would have both the elements that go to produce the blue color in one germ-cell, i. e., sperm if it is a male, or in one egg before fertilization, if it is a female. By mating such an individual to its son or daughter, as the case might be, it would be possible to produce a true-breeding, 100 percent blue strain of the Andalusians, such as we all hope to attain. He also points out, however, that in the flock or pen-matings usually practiced by fanciers and breeders, such a pair would almost certainly escape detection, as the eggs of the true-blue-breeding female would be mixed with those of others. The only way to detect such a pair would be by trap-nesting, marking the eggs from each female, and individual hatching of each female's eggs. This would involve an amount of attention and work hardly feasible outside of an experiment station, and it is a most fortunate thing for the breed, and for all of us breeders, that a highly-trained specialist like Professor Lippincott has seriously taken up the problem of the color-inheritance of the Andalusian. Any breeder who may discover an unusually large proportion of blues resulting from any of his blue matings, will serve himself and the breed, as well as the cause of science in general, by getting in touch with Prof. Lippincott and giving him a chance to apply the most rigid tests to the strain.

Just a word, in passing, about the actual color, itself, of the Blue Andalusian. There is no real blue coloring-mat-

ter produced in the body of any domestic chicken, such as is found, for instance, in the blue-jay, king-fisher, and other wild birds. The name, "blue" is in a sense, misleading, for although a Blue Andalusian looks blue, the actual coloring matter in the feathers is just as black as that in any black fowl. It is the arrangement of the color-particles, and their numbers, that makes the difference in the resulting appearance. Under the microscope, the color-grains in the black hackle and saddle-feathers of the Blue Andalusian male, and in the lacing of both sexes, are seen to be rod-shaped, to fill the cells of the feather-structure almost completely, and to be present in every part of the feather, from the shaft to the tiniest hooks of the barbules, upon the hooks upon the veins of the feathers. In the portions of the feathers which appear blue, on the other hand, the color-grains are round instead of rod-shaped, and are somewhat shrunken away from the walls of the cells composing the feather-structure, leaving a colorless space surrounding them. They are not found, either, in the tiniest hooklets of the barbules, which are entirely colorless. It is the play of the light, then, as it is broken by these many colorless surfaces overlaying the diluted black, that gives the blue appearance, and also produces that color-tone resembling "frosted silver" that we see in the freshly grown plumage of our finest specimens.

The foregoing has been written in an attempt to clarify the general notions as to the color of the Blue Andalusian and as to how it is produced, and in the earnest hope that we may be able to put a final quietus upon the false and misleading idea of "sports." While the scientists and others who have the facilities and zeal, continue their quest for the true-breeding blue strain, much benefit may be secured by all breeders from what is already known; if they will only work with Nature, instead of trying to work against her. In the remainder of this article, I wish to make as clear as possible to the beginner or the small breeder, how

under existing conditions he may make the very most of his flock. Because the mind holds a truth presented in picture more clearly and permanently than one in words, I have prepared the breeding chart that is published herewith. Each female, blue, black and spl-white, stands above a



BREEDING CHART OF THE ANDALUSIAN

The three groups of 4 chicks each, beneath each hen, represent the proportion of the various colors to be expected in her offspring, when she is mated to the male opposite to each respective group. ( Solid color represents black ; the half-tone stands for blue. )



column containing three groups of four chicks each, which 12 chicks represent all possible offspring of that hen. The groups opposite the three males represent their offspring, respectively, when mated to the females at the heads of the columns. Following down the column from the female, and across the row from the male, we come to the four chicks that represent the progeny of that particular pair. Thus, when blue is mated with blue, it will be seen that the expectation is half blue, quarter black, and quarter spl-white, see group 5 on the chart. Black mated with black produces all black, No. 9. Black mated with spl-white produces all blue, groups 3 and 7; etc. What is not so generally recognized, however, is that in such a mating as black with blue, instead of all the offspring being of a dark blue, midway between the black and the blue parent, they will be half black and the other half blue, Nos. 6 and 8. One of our most prominent and successful breeders tells me that this year one of his pens is just such a mating, — a black male of exceptionally fine type with blue females. Just a few years ago, this same breeder took first cockerel at Madison Square Garden with the son of a black mated to a spl-white; and at the latest Garden Show, January 1919, the second pullet, — which was a beauty, — was the result of just the same sort of mating. This also is a truth not generally enough apprehended, namely, that if blacks and spl-whites come of a family the blue members of which have good color and lacing, the blue offspring of such black and white matings are just as likely to be good in these respects as those bred from their blue brothers and sisters, and all of them will be blue.

Let me in closing call attention to one other point which can easily be seen from the chart (examining the twelve chicks opposite the blue male, groups 4, 5 and 6), and which should be of great help and encouragement to the small breeder who can perhaps have but a single pen, — if he has both black and splashed-white females, as well as blues, all mated to a single blue male, he will get just as many blue chicks as though his pen were all blue! Other interesting combinations may be worked out by means of the chart.

---

## FILLING THE EGG CASES

By Mrs. Roy Schiebel, Washington, Iowa

The Blues need very little help where they are given half a chance. They will soon be to the front.

People in this locality are beginning to take notice that my egg cases go to market spring and summer, fall and winter, just as regular as clock-work. Of course I care for them the same all the year. They have access to all the feed they want.

But some folks will say ; Do n't they get lazy and not get out and hunt for themselves ? They are out before the sun rises, and never go to roost until long after it sets. And I very seldom see a Blue hen on the roost during the day. They also are heavier than most people think ; and those large white eggs look good to many people.

---

## GEORGE WASHINGTON Hatched Feb. 22, 1918

SECOND  
COCKEREL,

NEW YORK  
STATE FAIR,  
SYRACUSE, 1918



BRED AND OWNED BY  
ALFRED HOMES LEWIS, Congers, N.Y.

# JENNINGS'

## Famous Andalusians

WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, BOSTON, & CHICAGO



His Majesty Blue King, Champion Male  
Owned and Bred by Jennings & Dobe

### CHAMPIONS OF THE SEASON

At the 1919 Annual Club Show, Pittsburg, Pa., where the best of all Andalusians competed, we won 1st Cock and Champion male, also specials for best shaped and colored male. At Madison Sq. Garden, 1919, our 1st Hen and Champion female of the Andalusian class, also best shaped and colored female, was pronounced one of the finest Andalusians ever exhibited at Madison Sq. Garden. Let us furnish you a male or female that can win at any show in America. *Write today for our catalogue and free Andalusian book*

JENNINGS & DOBE,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Yards, 186 Landon St.



# JENNINGS'

## Famous Andalusians

"LAY BIG WHITE EGGS AND LOTS OF 'EM"



Mme. Blue Belle, Champion Hen,  
Bred and Owned by Jennings & Dobe

### QUALITY OF EGGS UNSURPASSED

We are selecting each season females that produce large eggs in goodly numbers. Our best pens will be trapnested for the year of 1920, which will enable us to furnish our customers hatching eggs from record layers, as well as show birds. Our special mated pens will be headed by sires that have won at America's leading shows. Your order placed with us means a guarantee of satisfaction. Write today for prices on eggs for hatching.

*We will try our best to please you.*

JENNINGS & DOBE

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Yards, 186 Landon St.

## **Just A Few Words About Winter Layers**

By F. B. Chapman, Moncton, N. B.

Enough cannot be said in favor of the Blue Andalusian as a general purpose fowl. For winter laying they cannot be surpassed. I have tried several other breeds, such as the White Leghorn, the Ancona, and the others; but when it comes to winter eggs, give me the Andalusian.

For the past ten years I have been keeping hens for both exhibition and utility purposes. I now have both Anconas and Andalusians; but my favorites are the Blues, as I consider them the most profitable, especially in the winter season when eggs are both high and scarce. My stock at the beginning was purchased of Chas. La Rose of Cornwall, and consisted of two hens, one pullet, and the first prize Ottawa cock; and since then my own birds and stock have been winning in the largest shows in Canada.

What is more pleasing to the human eye than a nice flock of bright, silvery blue Andalusians, headed by his Most Gracious Majesty, carrying the National Colors of both the Anglo and American nations? Do you know of anything more beautiful? I do not.

I have no doubt that the Blue Andalusians will come into their own.

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## **THE BEST COMBINATION Of Beauty And Utility In Chickens**

By Roy E. Barnard, Westfield, Mass.

Surely such a subject could not be brought before the public at a more opportune time than this, the Reconstruction Period of the Poultry World. It is also one that is open to a great deal of debate and criticism, but certainly is an important factor to the beginner in poultry raising. Therefore it is my purpose to assist any who are interested, by renumerating my experience with, and reasons for selecting the grand old breed of S. C. Blue Andalusians, as in my estimation they possess these combined qualities.

(Just a word of explanation to those not acquainted with this breed. They originated in Spain, as nearly as can be told, and are one of the oldest breeds of pure blooded fowls in existence. About fifty years ago they were imported to America, and while never so numerous, have been developed into a beautiful and useful class of poultry. )

Their appearance is such as immediately to catch the eye of the passer-by, and they always have their full share of admirers in the show room. Possessing that

beautiful shade of grayish blue, each feather finely laced by a darker shade, offset in the male by a hackle and back of dark blue, with a large bright red comb, intelligent bay eyes, snow white ear lobes and an erect carriage, conspicuous for its gamey type, is there anything more beautiful in chickendom?

Of course, like all Mediterranean fowls, their stronghold lies in the production of eggs. As egg layers, they are hard to excel, at least that has been my experience. The pullets mature at an early age, their bodies developing in good length and depth at keel, so necessary to the best laying strains. I usually have them laying at from five to six months of age.

Personally, I do not put much stock in some of the ridiculous laying records so frequently advertised, but have a number of hens which lay in the neighborhood of 200 eggs a year. Of course, a hen has got to keep busy the year around to do this. I shall endeavor to raise this standard in the next few years, but do not want to reduce the size of the eggs by too much crowding. (I have three hens at this writing not entirely through moulting, which have been laying for the last ten days, & they did not stop until the middle of January.) The Andalusian has a peculiarity not to be overlooked, and this is that it often continues to lay right through the moulting period. It is also a common fact that the Andalusian will lay for a number of years longer than some other breeds.

The quality of their eggs is one of the best, and I think they are second to none. Seldom do they weigh less than thirty ounces, and I have some hens whose eggs weigh as heavy as thirty-five ounces to the dozen. The shell is chalk white, smooth and very strong, thus standing shipment exceedingly well.

For table purposes they are extra nice for a Mediterranean fowl. The chicks develop into broilers in from two to three months, and the cockerels if penned up fat easily and are splendid roasters. Their bodies being rather lanky during the growing period, I keep them until nearly matured, when they fill out plump and smooth. The flesh is fine and juicy and possesses a faint gamey flavor not found in the yellow skinned variety.

But, of course, they have their faults like others. They



do not breed one hundred percent Blue, that is, about twenty-five percent will be black and a like amount white with dark splashes, and are known as "Sports". These so called "Sports" are just as pure blooded as the true blue chicks, and when mated with a sex of the opposite color produce a larger percent of blue chickens than the standard matings. A redeeming feature of this breed is that the off colored ones can be used as broilers, or the pullets make fine layers.

In times like these, when everyone is obliged to curtail expenses, the Blue Andalusian is one of the most profitable fowls to keep. They are very light eaters, and do not consume any more food than the breeds that run considerably smaller in size. Standing confinement well, they are especially nice for the city backlotter, who is often cramped for room. This important feature, together with their ability to lay well, should be given careful attention by the beginner in poultry raising.

I mate my pens in January and find the birds are very active at this early season, getting good fertility. I have just tested out some settings which average a little over ninety percent fertile. When hatched, the baby chicks are little hustlers, and their little fluffy blue bodies present a pleasing sight. They grow very rapidly and soon hunt for themselves when allowed free range. Like the active birds they are, foraging seems to be a delight, and I have one hen that hardly knows when to return to roost. The males are full of "pep" and will put up a stiff fight. Of course this is a good sign of active breeders but it occasionally proves disastrous to combatants. They are a non-sitting variety, although they will sometimes bristle up and cluck around when approached, but do not stick to the nest, leaving this job to the wooden hen or some other breed.

In closing I would like to ask you, dear reader, if you do not agree with me in my selection of this breed as possessing this desirable combination. I have tried other kinds, but never had the success as with the S. C. Blue Andalusians, so often rightfully termed the patriotic chicken of America, and representing, as only nature can, our old red, white and blue.

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# Champions at Boston

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—1917 and 1918—

Highest Scoring Blue Hen at Storrs

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1918

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## On the Nest—

—In the Shows

### KINGSBURY

### ANDALUSIANS

### Make Good

---

We are also the  
ORIGINATOR

—of a—

Beautiful ♀ ♀

## NEW VARIETY

of

HEAVY LAYERS

## The Partridge

## Andalusian

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Prices on Application

WALTER J. COATES

EAST CALAIS, VT.



## BOOMING THE BREED

How Every Andalusian Breeder Can Help in Popularizing a Fowl Worthy of the Effort.

By W. O. JENNINGS, Buffalo, N. Y.  
(Jennings & Dobe)

Enough has been written about the many good qualities of the Andalusians to fill volumes, all of which they are justly deserving. We all know they are good and cannot be excelled for an all around profit making fowl. Andalusians fill the bill as producers of large white eggs in good numbers; as delicious table fowls with flavor of meat unsurpassed; and as a fowl that can be successfully kept in close confinement on the village lot. On the farm you will find them excellent foragers and well adapted for free range. They are hardy and the young stock can be raised without extra attention.

These many points of excellency have been elaborated upon by numerous writers, but let us remember that we talk more in fifteen minutes while in conversation with a fellow poultryman, than the average writer can write in several hours, and chicken conversations are usually coming up every day, whereas not many of us write little stories about the Blues more than once or twice a year. So it is up to every breeder of Andalusians to pass the good word along among your friends and fellow poultry raisers and keep hollering about their many good qualities. When the other fellow sees you are really enthusiastic and that you know from experience what you are talking about, he will soon want to get in on some Andalusians too.

Now another way to boost the breed is to show more birds. None of us exhibit as many fowls or as often as we should. If you can't win at the big shows, put in a good exhibit at some smaller show, and by all means as soon as the judging is done, put up display signs and have a few of your cards on every coop where you have a bird, whether you win or not. A display sign should always go on every exhibition cage with the name of the variety printed thereon. Many a stranger attends the show that has to make inquiries, what the name of this beautiful fowl is. The Andalusian breeders that do exhibit do not display the name of the

variety as much as we find it displayed in some of the other varieties. Why, I have been to shows where there was not a single breeder's card or display sign on an Andalusian coop, and a fair sized class too. It does n't cost much to use these little "boomers" and they are business getters too.

I would like to see the Andalusian Club get out a little round poster five inches in diameter with a string attached so it could be fastened easily to a coop, and print on one side in a dark blue, "BLUE ANDALUSIANS" and on the other "JOIN THE CLUB AND BOOM THE BREED", then see that one of these posters is tied to every coop that has an Andalusian in at seven or eight leading shows of America and let the buying public know the name of our breed, also let them see that we are active and progressive, with a fast becoming popular breed.

Advertising is another thing we have got to have more of. Why, here we have a club of nearly 150 active members, with dues paid up and in good standing, and you could count on your fingers all that are doing any advertising to speak of in the Poultry Journals. Never mind if you have only a few, one male and half a dozen females are worth advertising eggs for hatching. It will cost you only five or ten dollars to run a classified ad or two and you are sure to sell every egg your hens lay during the hatching season. Last season we could have sold ten times the eggs we did, if we had only had the hens to produce them. As it was, we sent back a lot of good money on orders we could n't fill. Five dollars invested in a well worded ad in one of the large circulating Poultry Journals will bring in fifty dollars' worth of business on Blue Andalusians any day. I don't care who you are or what your winnings have been, if you've got a flock of good standard bred Blues.

A friend of mine wanted some more Andalusians last spring. Six females we could not spare then. We told him to write some of the advertisers. He did write to nearly every one he could find breeding Andalusians and there wasn't a single breeder that had any females to spare at any price. You can get from \$3.00 to \$10.00 for good fair pullets or hens as fast as you can raise them, and believe me, the writer is raising more this year, all that our

limited space will permit us. Some of you Club members with a small farm have a good chance to do a profitable business if you go at it in the right way. We need a few Sheppards and Fishels in the Andalusian business, and you will see them some day, when the general poultry public becomes more familiar with the many good qualities of our breed.

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Now then, keep booming the Andalusians and be sure you boom Blues. Some of the boys got off the track last year and commenced to talk about White, Black and what not Andalusians that never would have a chance to become a standard breed because we have other similar varieties in the Spanish breeds in black and white. It's true the Andalusians do throw a few black and white sports, but why advertise it by putting them in egg laying contests, etc. The percentage of sports is getting less every year. I find it that way and I think most Andalusian breeders do. If you will look back over the history of most any breed you find they were throwing sports until they were bred extensive enough. Take the Reds for instance, they used to throw offsprings with all colors of the rainbow, but they soon perfected them so that they breed true. We make a practice of letting our customers know that they must expect a few sports, but we do n't advertise it a lot before they become interested and scare them away from the breed.

If you survive this article, Mr. Andalusian breeder, I trust from now on you will talk more, show more, and advertise more BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

---

Morrison's Famous Blue Andalusians  
and White Wyandottes

Heavy Egg Producers  
and Winners Everywhere  
Every Hen Trap-nested

STOCK, EGGS, BABY CHICKS FOR SALE

Voris Morrison, Ramsey, Illinois

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F. J. Hermansky

W. L. Williams

Breeders Of

Blue Andalusians

Eggs And Chicks In Season

HERMANSKY  
AND WILLIAMS

R. F. D. 4, BOX 15,

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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QUALITY & BLUE & ANDALUSIANS

STOCK, BABY CHICKS and EGGS in SEASON

ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

MRS. E. M. PECK

BOX 322, RUSHFORD, N. Y.



## DON'T SAY CHICKEN SAY BLUE ANDALUSIAN

By Voris Morrison, Ramsey, Ill.

We are now just beginning our great task, and our great task is to prove to the world that the Blue Andalusian is the best egg producer and all-around breed in existence. The Andalusian is inferior to none and superior to many.

We must endeavor to make our breed become more famous and more highly praised. We must co-operate and try to send pens to every egg-laying contest possible and have the Blue Andalusians well represented and prove their ability to excel all other breeds, to the people. I think nearly every one that has bred or is now breeding Blue Andalusians will agree that if all the eggs produced by each breed at these contests were weighed from the same number of hens; that the Blue Andalusian's eggs would excel any of them in weight. The Andalusians may not produce as many eggs as the White Leghorns, but their eggs will outweigh the Leghorns, by far; and if eggs were selling by weight (as they probably will be for long) we should find that the Andalusians are far superior to the Leghorns.

Nearly all the heavy laying Leghorns have been bred for many years for heavy laying. The Blue Andalusians have not been given the same chance as the Leghorn, and have not been bred so extensively for heavy laying. This is some more of our work. We must trap-nest and breed from our heavy layers (not forgetting color and type, however) and get our breed to surpass all others in the number of eggs. They already surpass all breeds in beauty. Every one that sees my Andalusians admires them.

I have bred Andalusians for some time. I trap-nest and keep a record of every one of my hens and pullets. They are sure making some remarkable records. I have not been advertising very extensively, because I could com-



mand a good price for all the stock, eggs, and chicks that I could supply near home. Recently I started up my hatchery with a capacity of 2400 eggs and I was swamped with orders and had to turn nearly half of them down. I have shipped chicks as far south as Oklahoma and into nearly all the neighboring states. People seem to know that the Blue Andalusians are going to be the leading breed in the near future. That is one reason why every one should get started now and get the right start so as to be in the big game when our day comes.

I was breeding White Wyandottes on my farm also; but owing to having so many pens and because I found one breed on one farm sufficient, I sent my Wyandottes over to my brother's place. I still attend to both breeds however. I favor the Andalusian by far, but I find that the Wyandottes are also good layers and are good mothers to help raise my chicks. I use brooders, but a person ought to raise some of the chicks with hens to keep from over crowding them. I have about five hundred chicks growing now to supply my demand for stock and for my breeders. I am going to keep about two hundred breeders this year. I have shown my Blues at many neighboring shows and always won my share of the prizes. I have a lot of fine pullets and cockerels that show prospects of winning their share of the prizes at St. Louis, Springfield, and Chicago. I hope we shall all get busy and boost and keep boosting until the Blue Andalusian becomes the most popular chicken on the face of the Earth.

## Fleming's Blue Andalusians

THE PRETTIEST OF  
ALL BIRDS  
THE BEST LAYERS  
OF ALL BIRDS

### WINNINGS

- 1st & 2d at Coliseum Show  
in Chicago, Ill.  
1st & 2d at M. A. C. Show  
at Lansing, Mich.  
1st & 2d at Grand Rapids,  
Mich., and the same in  
Muskegon, Mich.



The only reason I did not win more was because I did not show more birds, and did not show at more places.

EGGS & STOCK FOR SALE

**J. W. Fleming**

**Muskegon, Michigan**

## BLUE FEATHER STRAIN ANDALUSIANS

*BRED FROM THE VERY BEST STRAINS OF ENGLISH  
AND AMERICAN BIRDS CROSSED*

ELEGANT IN SIZE, SHAPE, AND LACING  
BIRDS IN OUR YARDS HAVE WON AND ARE  
WINNING AT ALL THE LEADING SHOWS

SUCH AS MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, GUELPH  
TORONTO, LONDON, AND CHICAGO

WE HAVE 300 OF THE BEST CHICKS THIS YEAR THAT WE EVER  
RAISED. WRITE YOUR WANTS. CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

**F. H. BROWN AND SON**  
**PORT HOPE, ONTARIO, CANADA**  
**Members of Blue Andalusian Club**

## BLUE ANDALUSIANS: How They Grow!

By P. E. Thompson.

We have bred Blue Andalusians for nine years; and still breed them — only more of them. Why? We think them the most beautiful of fowls, and experience has taught us that as layers of big white eggs they are unsurpassed by any breed. They are on the job the year round, except the little time they require to grow their winter feathers during the moulting period; and sometimes it appears like they endeavor to do both, as I have seen them laying when partly through the moult. Very rarely do we have an Andalusian desiring to set. Practically there is no such animal, and how the chicks grow and develop when properly cared for!

We have 200 young fellows this season, some hatched as early as Feb. 22. Say, they are fine crowers! At 66 days they weighed 2 lbs., 2 oz. As for the white and black, we sold all of ours at fifteen cents each when they were one day old. March 1st we sold 60 to a neighbor, who kept them in the house in a box. The children drowned two, but he has fifty-five left. How is that for huskiness? — and raised without a mother.

Could you pick out from any other breed what you did not care to raise, at the age of one day? No, you would be afraid you would kill a winner.

Not so with the Andalusian. When you want as fine a meal as you could desire, kill a nice white or black cockerel. And know that you need not be alarmed or have to wait six months or eight, to eat a young fry. Do n't cull at six or eight months. Cull at one day or two months; then you can place your feed and time on the ones you know can and will develop into winning fowls.

Andalusians are advancing with a mighty stride. Help them along.

Fellow members, keep the present officers in office. They are the men. Our President, Mr. E. D. Bird, is a man that



will inspire future Andalusian breeders by his treatment and sincerity toward them. Our 1st Vice-President is a live wire and has done more for our Club than most of you realize.

Our Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Coates— you all know of his efforts by our splendid year book of 1917 and the many articles in the different poultry magazines that are due to his endeavors; and you all realize that in these busy days such things are rarely given the merit they deserve.

Treat your customers four-square, feed and house your Blues well. Good luck and success to you all.





**H. A. WELLS**

JOYCE ROAD P. O., VANCOUVER, B.C.

**Breeder Of Blue Andalusians**

Foundation Stock From Leading Prize Winners Of  
British Columbia Mated With Imported Birds From  
The Famous Kingsbury Yards Of Vermont.

**Stock, Eggs and Chicks for Sale in Season****True Blue Andalusians**

My Birds are all Bred from V. H. Councill Females  
and the Coates Strain First Prize Boston Cockerel  
1917.

I will have Five Good Pens next Season, 1920, Headed  
by Grand Cock Birds and all good Females. Not a  
Cull in any of my Pens.

*Pen 1 Headed by First Boston Cockerel 1917 and  
Nine Hens, the Pick Of my Flock. \$ 3.00 per 15  
Eggs.*

*Pens 2, 3, 4 and 5, \$ 2.00 per 15 Eggs.  
Pens are all True Blue.*

I Will Replace any Orders where Eggs are not  
Fertile, if Eggs are Returned to Me.

**H. A. McColl****Box 72, Norwood, Ontario, Canada****HIGH GRADE BLUE ANDALUSIANS****Bred Exclusively for 20 Years****STOCK, EGGS IN SEASON**

INQUIRE

DR. W. E. NEWARK

CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN

## ANDALUSIAN EGGS; SIZE & WEIGHT

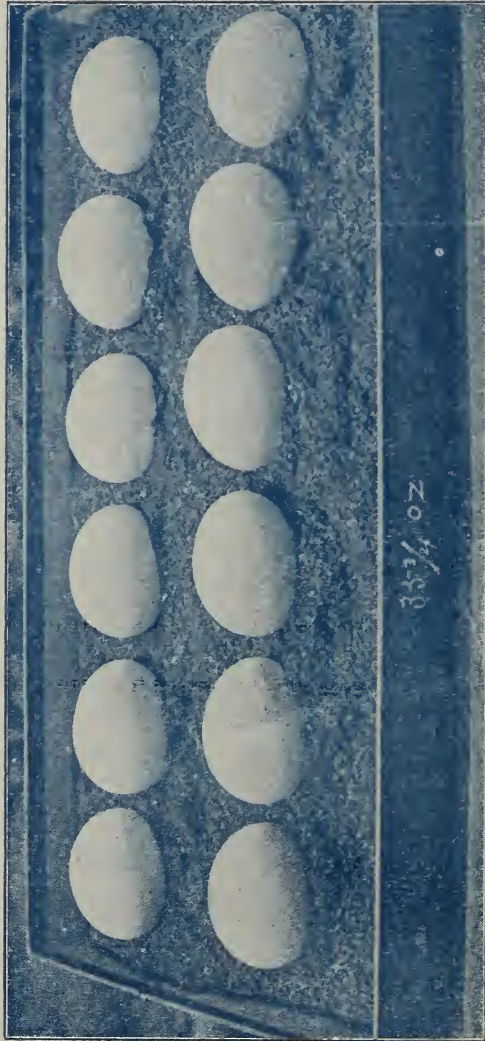
By G. S. Brown, Arroyo Grande, Cal.

To the Blue Andalusian Club of America, best wishes.

"Poultry Press", in a Black Minorca "boost", gave the Champion prize-winning eggs credit for weighing 34 ounces to the dozen.

I want you to step up and take notice of what the thor-

( Below is a picture of a dozen eggs laid by Mr. Brown's flock of Blue Andalusians, together with affidavits as to their weight. These eggs were not specially selected for the occasion, but are truly representative of the eggs produced by Mr. Brown's and by many other flocks of Andalusians. *Editor.* )



oughbred Blue Andalusian can do. This is no "advertisement". I never hit an "ad" in the papers; for I have only one dozen and a half hens, for my own use.

Let us have more weight of fowls and eggs at the shows, so that we can size our own up at home. We can't learn very much about the performances of poultry from the shows or contests when they fail to give us the weights.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO                    s s

PERSONALLY, appeared before me, Geo. S. Brown, who after being duly sworn deposes and says, that on June 10th, 1919 he took to the store of W. A. Conrad Jr. 1 dozen Blue Andalusian eggs, said eggs were laid by Andalusian hens, on my Ranch, in Arroyo Grande, California and the said eggs were weighed by W. A. Conrad and Lydia Conrad and I saw them weighed and their weight was thirty five and three quarters ( 35 3-4ths ) ounces, and said eggs were there photographed and a copy of said photograph is hereto attached.

George S. Brown

SUBSCRIBED, and sworn to before me this 16th,  
day of June 1919.

B. F. Stewart

[SEAL]

NOTARY PUBLIC

In and for the Co. of San Luis Obispo, State of Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO                    s s

PERSONALLY, appeared before me, the two undersigned persons, namely; W. A. Conrad, Jr., and Lydia Conrad, who after being duly sworn, each for him or herself, deposes and says; that they each weighed one dozen eggs brought to their store by Geo. S. Brown, on June 10th, 1919, and that said eggs weighed thirty-five, and three quarters ( 35 3-4ths ) ounces.

W. A. Conrad, Jr.

Lydia Conrad

SUBSCRIBED, and sworn to before me this 16th,  
day of June, 1919.

B. F. Stewart

[SEAL]

NOTARY PUBLIC

In and for the Co. of San Luis Obispo, State of Cal.



## THE OUTLOOK ON THE PACIFIC COAST

By J. R. Huddleston, Los Angeles, Cal.

It is often that we review the results of the past year and feel that they have not quite come up to our expectations, but such is not the case this year. For this has been the greatest year we have ever had for the Blue Andalusians. It has been impossible to fill all egg orders. Stock and baby chicks— it has been out of the question to try to fill all orders for them. My hens have responded nobly to the call and have literally shelled out the eggs. In fact, they have never done their duty more nobly than they have this year. Some of my pens have averaged over \$4.00 each hen per month, since January 15th, to date, for hatching eggs, while their feed bill is about thirty cents a month per hen. This does not include the green stuff, for I grow it for them— only for mash and grain.

It is true I had expected the breed to increase steadily in popularity. I had expected, also, to see better classes in the shows, and my hopes have been amply fulfilled. I feel that I must congratulate my fellow breeders and the Andalusian Club upon the work done— so well done that its merits are universally admitted. So much, then, for the success of the breed. Nothing is more gratifying to me, and I am sure to all those who have stuck to the Blue Andalusian, through its ups and downs, than the rising demands for the good Blues. And I would strongly advise any beginner, or any one changing stock, to go in for this charming breed. Anyone giving them a trial will find he has a very useful fowl; and if he is a true fancier, to whom difficulties are welcome as something to be overcome, he will find plenty to interest him in getting true color, proper lacing, and correct type for exhibition. Those are the points that make the Andalusians interesting to breed, and will always make them popular, and in demand; for it requires some



study to breed them correctly. But as layers it requires very little study, as they are great producers of large white eggs, no matter if the birds are blue, black or splashed.

I have found them excellent for this life of confinement. They are naturally lively, active, and will, of their own initiative, always be more or less on the move, a very valuable point in intensive work.

It has been generally considered that the heavy breeds are necessary for winter layers, but when you can give a naturally active bird like the Andalusian warmth and dryness in the winter, as the up to date poultry houses are provided, the breed is hard to beat. It is true all breeds must grow feathers after the moult, let it be winter or fall moult. I breed Blue Orpingtons as mother hens for my Andalusian chicks, and during the spring and summer months they will be setting, or brooding chickens for three or four months, while the Andalusians are on the nest laying. Why then should not the large mother hens lay a few more eggs in the fall, or in other words, lay a little later in the fall than the Andalusian; for in all probability the Andalusians are over one hundred eggs in the lead when the heavy breeds start in the fall.

In our warm, sunny climate of Southern California, we are able to hatch early chicks, say January, February and March, so they will be laying well by August and September. This method gives us plenty of eggs through the winter, while the old hens are in their moult, consequently we get eggs all the year, without missing a day, but not from the same hens, but by the re-lay system. From a financial view of the breed, there is more money in the Andalusians than any breed I know of. If one obtains good blood, and is successful in breeding, he can sell all his surplus stock at a good price, and should he breed good birds, he will find lots of willing customers, ever ready to buy his Blues at a good price. And many who read this can vouch for this statement, that I was unable to fill their orders the last year.

In conclusion, we must congratulate the Club on the splendid work it has done for the Blue Andalusians.

## Blue Andalusians

The Breed that is Unsurpassed for  
Beauty, Style, and Finish, Combined  
With Laying Qualities

MY BIRDS WILL TAKE RANK WITH THE BEST

C. H. FOSTER, ANAMOSA, IOWA

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### COTTING'S BLUE ANDALUSIANS

WINNERS AT AMERICA'S LEADING SHOWS

AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1918 WON

1st Cock Shape & Color Special  
1st Hen Best Specimen Any Age or Sex  
1st Cockerel  
2d & 5th Pullets  
1st & 2d Old Pens Best Display

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1919

1st & 2d Cock Special Best Shape & Colored Male  
3d & 4th Hens  
2d Cockerel  
1st Pullets

*Prices Reasonable. Book Your Orders Early for Show  
Birds for Next Fall and Winter*

**Harry T. Cotting Rhinebeck, New York**

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### MURRAY'S BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Winners of 60 Ribbons 1917 and 1918 at Canada's leading shows, also Silver Shield for Best Collection, and a large number of Club Ribbons. Some of my

"ONTARIO", Guelph, Winners in December, 1918, won as follows; 1st Cock, Shape and Color Specials, Champion Male, and 2nd Cockerel at the Club Meet at Pittsburg. 1st Hen, Shape and Color Specials, Champion Female, and 3rd Cock at Madison Square Garden 1919. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

NORMAN MURRAY, CAMPBELLVILLE, ONTARIO, CAN.

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## MY REASONS FOR RAISING BLUE ANDALUSIANS

By J. W. Fleming, Muskegon, Michigan

Five years ago I bought a flock of chickens, among which were a Blue Andalusian hen and cock. The party I bought from said he had paid ten (10) dollars each for them. Not knowing them to be any better than any other breed, I killed the cock and ate him, keeping the hen among my other chickens. Later I discovered that she was a wonderful layer, laying a large white egg, and that she continued to lay even in the fall after the rest had stopped.

Having forgotten the name of this particular breed I attended a poultry show that winter to find it. There was but one entry, five hens and a cockerel, all of which I bought.

Since then I have purchased both eggs and birds from different states as I wanted to get the best. This year I have shipped eggs to nearly every state in the Union. I have on hand now about one hundred and fifty laying hens. I have taken first and second prizes at Chicago, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon shows.

I find the Blue Andalusians very hearty, pretty birds; and best of all real layers. They are also fairly heavy, thus making good table stock. What more could be expected of them, and why may they not be declared a fine general purpose breed?

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## BOOST THE BLUE ANDALUSIANS

By Norman Murray, Campbellville, Ontario

The Blue Andalusians are a breed that a person can get interested in very deeply, and at the same time not know much about the standard requirements. When you are thoroughly familiar with the standard requirements, it opens the doors for an unlimited study.

At the present time the general public are not thoroughly familiar with the Blue Andalusians, for the simple reason that the breeders are not giving them the chance of seeing the birds. At a show what attracts the eyes of the public? A large class does, every time. Are we giving the Blues justice along this line? Nothing gives a better ap-



pearance in a show than a class of fine Blues. They possess qualities that cannot fail to be admired. The color is rich and blends perfectly with the color of wattles and comb. The shape and size bring this bird between the large heavy classes and the smaller types, making them just what is required for a general purpose fowl.

In regard to the color, here is where we have to get together, and have the one color win, and not light colored birds at one show and dark colored at the other show. Not all the judges are clear on the color, as they have not had many birds to judge during the last five or six years, and now when they come to a large class, we find they are not all familiar with the breed. Have a talk with the judges whenever possible and discuss the breed with them; probably you can give them some valuable information, that would greatly assist them as well as the Members of The Blue Andalusian Club.

I am going to quote a few remarks in regard to the lacing. As a breeder of this breed for several years, I find that extra heavy lacing is not a success. I admit that a heavy-laced bird, providing it is laced even, is hard to beat, but when a person considers how few of them you get that way and how many you get that are very uneven in lacing, and in a good many cases blotchy, it stands in the way of successful breeding. A medium lacing on a clear feather is my choice, as I find it easier to maintain in breeding.

Next to the color comes the type. Let us get entirely away from the small low set bird, and get them up on the legs, with a good size, and proper tail carriage. There are too many small birds with tails very high, and the sooner these drawbacks are overcome, the greater success we shall have.

At our Canadian shows the entries are coming up each year. In December 1918, at the "Ontario" Guelph, there were close to ninety entries, and the quality was excellent. Several of the winners were sold to breeders in the United States, and a comparison of their wins will reveal this.

4th cock at the "Ontario" wins 1st cock, champion color and shape at Pittsburg.



3rd cockerel at the "Ontario" wins 2nd cockerel at Pittsburg.

3rd hen at the "Ontario" wins 1st hen, champion color and shape specials, at Madison Square Garden.

Keep the entries up, and watch the demand for stock increase, and let all the members co-operate with the one object in view. "BOOST THE BLUES."



## MATING THE BLUE ANDALUSIAN

By Harry T. Cotting, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

In mating up Blue Andalusians for the best in color, select a male that is vigorous and fully developed, and in such a bird you will find a surpassing brilliancy. As to color, I prefer one with a rich, dark blue tail and sickles. Now, my readers, I mean blue, not black. I have never yet, in my seven years of breeding, had a black tail male throw nice colored offspring; as a rule they all run to dark. With these blue sickles and tail you will find the hangers and coverts to be of a lighter cast with hackles and saddle a very dark blue. Breast of a nice rich slaty blue, evenly and sharply laced well down on legs and clean up to throat. As to female, select a bird of good type, nice long back and well defined lacing, clear and distinct from shank to throat and well over back to tail and coverts all of which should be clear and distinctly laced. I much prefer the lacing to be well defined but not too heavy, for very often this very heavy lacing runs to a sort of smuttiness on back and coverts, and under neck, which will give the bird a rather rusty appearance.

I find by mating birds of as near this description as possible will produce from 70 to 80 percent good blue chicks and just as many show birds as any other breed out of the number hatched. However, my dear friends, do not forget type, for no matter how fine a colored or laced bird you have, if it has n't true Andalusian type and standard weight all your time and trouble are wasted. Also keep a watch on the egg production. Keep that up well, and with all these completed you will find you have about as near a perfect Andalusian as it is possible to produce.



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## The True Blue Strain

THIS YEAR WE ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC THE PRODUCT OF TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' HARD WORK AND STUDY—

**“THE BETTER ANDALUSIAN”**

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB**

THEIR RECORD IN THE SHOW ROOM AND ON THE FARM IS CONVINCING.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.

**Painesville & Poultry & Farm**  
**F. B. Naylor, Mgr., Box 34, Painesville, Ohio**

## THE ANDALUSIAN SHALL BE BLUE

By Wilkie Blair, Beulah-land Farm, Girard, Kansas

Will the blue hen ever be blue? Her excellent qualities are many. Her beautiful form and color, her ability to lay large white eggs, and her sturdiness are qualities excelled by no other breed. But alas for her! She is not always blue. But for this serious defect, she would be the most popular of hens. How the Blue Andalusian breeder has many, many times looked upon his growing chicks and deplored this sad failure of his old blue hen, and thought in his heart: I almost wish some one had stolen my old blue



hen of ye olden times. ( Blessed I'd been if they'd not let her be, though she always staid, till two eggs she'd laid, and some days she'd lay me three. But just look at the hue of her motley crew. They'll say I'm to blame— not she. ) And possibly they'll be correct. The hen may be innocent. The law of heredity may be as immutable in the case of her brood as it is in the case of other broods where each chick looks just like the other chicks. What has been done for the Blue Andalusians a few generations back of this particular old blue hen with her motley brood? Have her ancestors, for many generations back, all been aristocratic blues, or do we find on careful investigation, some one who owned these ancestors, who became dissatisfied and thought to improve his Andalusians? The next owner of the improved ( perhaps English, by this time ) strain of Andalusians, sees a defect in lacing and corrects the defect, and the old blue hen really becomes an aristocrat now,



in splendid form, style and carriage; but her mate, poor fellow, has lost the pride of his heart, viz, the lustrous blue sickles of his sires. But he is so handsome — so proud — ear lobes so round and white — really, he is hard to improve. We have had an awful time to produce him. He does n't reproduce himself, but he is so fine! Let's keep him as he is. Just change the standard. Have him moult his dark lustrous sickles forever, and replace them with sickles just the color of his main tail.

The old blue hen of long ago changes hands again. Her owner has not heard of the revised standard of perfection. What is wrong with his handsomely laced, white lobed, stylish cockerels? Just see, their sickles have not the dark lustrous blue color his standard calls for. He must correct the defect. There is a breed that is white, with black hackle, wing bows and tail, called Lakenvelders. They will put the lustrous blue-black sickles back where they belong. So the old blue hen gets another demonstration of the old and well established truth that she is unable to produce all blue chicks, even with the very best of mating. Who can tell what other blood foreign to her breed courses through her veins by accident that tends to make her less pre-potent?

The reader should bear in mind these are not statements made as facts, but only imaginary possibilities, drawn from observation in breeding Blue Andalusians for three or four years. If it is an historic fact that Blue Andalusians have been carefully bred pure for fifty years or more, as many have stated, will those in possession of the facts come forth and be introduced to our people and tell us who bred them, and where, giving the methods used in keeping them pure, where they got their lacing, etc.? Who has bred them longest, mating nothing but blues with blues?

It matters not how long they have been bred in what is called purity, if black and mottled ones have been used in their production, nothing is proven. If blues mated with blues do not produce blues, they are not an established breed and should never have been admitted to the standard. Please do not criticise my position too harshly. In stating

that they can all be bred blue without black and white and blue mottled sports, I am a better friend to the breed than he who says they have been bred pure for years and will for ever produce the undesirable sports.

A breed of fowls that requires double mating to produce standard specimens is not an established breed, and should never have been admitted to standard under such description.

In almost all, if not all, of the wild species of aves, the male and female differ in color of plumage, yet all males are colored alike and all females are colored alike. Nature has decreed that such should be, yet man tries to make all, both male and female, the same color, and in doing so is compelled to resort to double mating, yet he calls such mongrels pure-bred. It is possible in single colored breeds to produce male and female the same color, but seldom if ever, in breeds of two or more colors. I repeat that the breed that requires double mating is not pure-bred, for such is discarded by nature.

Members of the Blue Andalusian fraternity, before you change the standard description of our favorite breed, even before you select your matings for another year, commune for awhile with nature. Observe the coloring done by the Creator, when he painted the plumage of the wild birds. Note the similarity of color. All doves are the same color, drab or lavender, yet the males differ slightly in color from the females. Likewise, the quail is often referred to as being all alike, but the male has stripes about the head not found on the female. So with the sparrow and the lark.

"Who taught you to sing, my sweet pretty bird?" "'Twas God," said a lark, as he rose from the earth, was the beautiful and correct teaching of the old reader. A half century has passed since, in the old school house in the forest, we read that little poem, yet all these years God has been teaching the lark to sing the same old song and painting his plumage the same golden color. And still

The dove is calling to his mate, the old love story telling,  
His sweetheart's answer tells his fate, while her breast  
is fondly swelling.

God made him wear an iridescent cape like wine, while  
 he made hers more modest and neater :  
 Because of this she thinks him very fine, and he thinks  
 she is sweeter.

For many years, a pair of blue birds came with the summer days, made their nest and reared their young in an old post near the well. I envied them their color and wished that by some magic I could give the same beautiful cerulean blue to my Blue Andalusians. Last year the old post decayed, leaving the nest exposed. I tacked a piece of metal over the rent, hoping to protect them. They came as usual, loitered and inspected for several days, and, leaving, seemed to tell me, the devices of man are very uncertain. Nature alone we can trust. We go to seek a home where Nature's protection surrounds us.

I give to you, dear Andalusian breeders, our final farewell, hoping that in the years to come we may produce a bird as beautifully colored and as prepotent as my little friends in blue.

Who gave you your plumage, my sweet pretty bird ?  
 'T was God, said the blue bird, showing his colors in  
 flight.

Man makes many mistakes, but God's colors are right.  
 God gave my sire's, my son's, and my own coat, too.  
 They are all the same color— a beautiful blue.  
 He gave a coat to my wife, her daughter, and mother;

Not so brilliant as ours, they don't differ from each  
 other.

If you're wise and successful, God's teaching you'll  
 see :

When you color your chickens, take a good look at  
 me.



A beautiful Blue Andalusian Hen as she appears  
 on the nest. Owned by Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.



## HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

By Dr. W. L. Sacrey, Philadelphia, Pa.

In June, 1917, when I remarked to a friend that I contemplated gracing my garden with a few chickens, I was immediately advised to purchase Blue Andalusians.

This friend expatiated at length on their size, beauty and laying qualities, and so enthusiastically that I decided to investigate their merits, with the result that I procured nine handsome pullets and a cockerel with a pedigree from our worthy club secretary, Mr. Walter J. Coates, who, I later learned, gave me far more in value than I paid for, because of his sincere desire to stimulate interest in the breed and widen the scope of Blue Andalusian breeders. Being a novice, and as these were the first Blue Andalusians I had ever seen, I did not know the character of the birds I had received, having been given to understand beforehand that all, or nearly all, poultry fanciers are dishonest, so at the first opportunity I had my little beauties appraised by a local poultry judge, who pronounced them of first class exhibition quality. When I asked him to set a price on the cockerel, he replied, "Well, if you paid twenty-five dollars for him you didn't get stung." What I did pay for him modesty forbids me to say.

I have since bought birds from other breeders that, were they the first I had received, would have disgusted me forever with Blue Andalusians. The Blue Andalusian fancier that sells cull stock as first quality not only sullies his own name, but also closes forever an avenue of advertising leading to the purchaser that might have wide ramifications, and risks disgusting a beginner in a field where enthusiasts are all too few.

In the poultry world, where dishonest methods are so rampant, the greatest boost the Blue Andalusian could receive would be given by all its breeders and fanciers adopting the motto "Honesty is the best policy."

We have the breed that stands pre-eminently above all others in the number of desirable qualities it possesses. Everywhere the Blue Andalusian is introduced it has crowd-



ed out its competitors. Do Leghorns lay more eggs? I discarded my Leghorns because they did not lay as many. Do Minorcas lay larger eggs? Minorcas are said to lay the largest eggs of all chickens, but my Blue Andalusians laid eggs as large, so I have no more Minorcas. Are they a good table fowl? Most of my hens are nearly six pounds in weight and the flavor of their flesh is unsurpassed. Do they please the eye? Farmers' Bulletin, No. 51, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says, "the Andalusian is one of the prettiest of the feathered race"; also that "it is not as popular in this country as it should be." Do they always want to sit? They do not; and one book I have says, "they were never known to sit." Are they hardy? Six weeks ago I removed fifty-five chicks from my incubator to the brooder and today I still have fifty-three remaining, and the two lost died of accidents.

Yes, the Blue Andalusian is the choicest bird of all, and we need only introduce him, to make enthusiasts. No poultry show should be without entries. My debut at the Philadelphia Poultry Show brought in ten prizes and induced others to investigate their merits, one of whom has joined the Club. I trust that next February the Blue Andalusian will be extensively represented at the Philadelphia Poultry Show, for in this densely populated district the wonderful breed is almost unknown.

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## BLUE ANDALUSIAN SPECIALIST



If you want eggs,  
 get Andalusians  
 Eggs and Stock for  
 Sale at all times  
 Have bred and exhibited  
 Andalusians  
 for Seventeen Years  
**D. M. CALBREATH**  
**MONMOUTH, OREGON**

# OURANOS FLOCK



of

## Blue Andalusians at

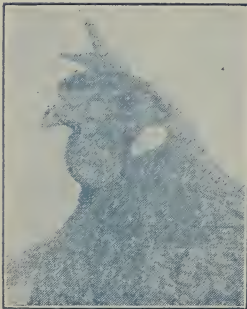
BEULAHLAND FARM

Wilkie Blair, Proprietor, R.R.5, Girard, Kansas

**Bred for Beauty of Form and Feature**

HANDSOME LACING, PLUMBEOUS SHANKS,  
PEARLY EAR-LOBES, FIVE POINTED COMBS,  
AND THE LARGE, ROUND, EXQUISITE BAY  
EYES HERE PORTRAYED.

**We Solicit Your Co-operation in Per-  
fecting the Beautiful Blues.**



**Make  
Your Known  
Wants**

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## ANDALUSIANS THE IDEAL FOWL For Village And City Lot Poultry Raisers

By WALTER C. DOBE, Buffalo, N. Y.

*The name of Jennings and Dobe is becoming well known to most Andalusian breeders. Mr. Dobe has been interested in standard breed poultry for over six years, having completed a course in Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University. He became associated with Mr. Jennings two years ago, and now devotes his time to improving and breeding the famous Jennings' strain of Andalusians exclusively.*

The Andalusian certainly fitted in well with the movement brought on by the world war to increase food production. This movement has rapidly grown into public favor, and has many advantages for families concerned about the high cost of living, or who prefer new laid eggs to cold storage stock of uncertain quality.

The keeping of poultry in the back yards of our towns and cities is becoming quite fashionable. The utilization of table scraps and the opportunity afforded for disposing of all surplus stock and eggs at the highest retail prices, make it possible to realize highly profitable returns from a small flock of Andalusians. If the back yard poultryman wishes to go a step farther and engage in the production of exhibition stock, remarkable results may be obtained.

In making a choice of the numerous good varieties of standard bred poultry a man in the city or suburban place has many points to consider, and most important of all is the selection of the variety of fowl best adapted to the conditions under which he must manage them.

First of all he must have a breed that will stand confinement well, as most of the suburbanites want to confine their fowls at least part of the year, and here is where the choice narrows down to one of the medium sized varieties. The Leghorns are too small, flighty and nervous, and the heavier breeds, such as the Wyandottes, Rocks, etc., are too heavy and sluggish and fatten very quickly when confined, especially during the hot summer months. Andalusians will stand confinement exceptionally well, and therefore make an ideal fowl for this purpose. They do not possess the nervous temperament so characteristic of the Leghorn, but they are very tame and easily handled. When the village poultry raiser wants to show his chick-



WALTER C. DOBE  
JENNINGS AND DOBE, BUFFALO, N. Y.



ens to his friends, as he will take pride in doing if he has Andalusians, he can do so without having the whole flock attempt to fly through the roof or windows at the mere approach of a stranger.

What is wanted, then, is a fowl that can be confined in small runs and still keep in condition, and when given occasional freedom, will not make it an ambition to roost on the highest fence in the neighborhood. Andalusians are one of the most docile of fowls and for this reason do well in restricted quarters.

Another point that is of vital consideration, is the laying qualities of the variety selected when kept in restricted quarters. Of almost any breed the question "Do they lay good?" is asked. Anyone who has kept Andalusians knows of their wonderful productive qualities. This is easily explained by the fact that they have that desirable body conformation so often called the "wedge shape" or "egg type". The Andalusians have that long body and deep abdomen which gives abundance of room for the production of large eggs. Their eggs weigh from 28 to 30 ounces to the dozen and in selected cases even more. Andalusians excel as all year round layers because with proper management they will lay in winter as well as in summer, making the total value of their eggs for the year very high.

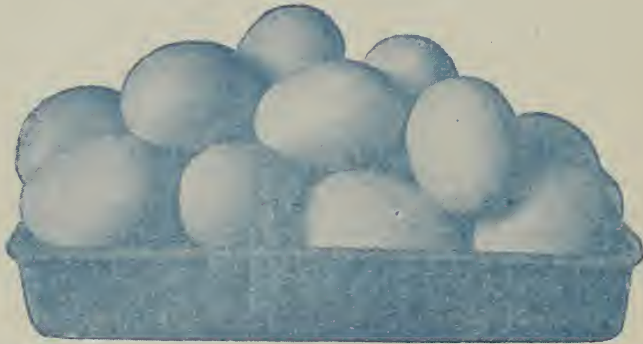
Then again, owing to limited quarters, the village poultryman is not in a position to raise as much young stock as he would like to, and he therefore finds it necessary to keep his hens over for a year or two. The profitable productive life of the average fowl is generally considered to be about two years. With the Andalusians, however, it is different. They are a long lived race of persistent producers. We have several hens well up in years that are still giving us production to warrant our keeping them over for another year or more. One of our customers living in California recently wrote us that she has a hen that is twelve years old and that the hen is still in good condition and is laying enough eggs to pay for her keep. Surely, this is convincing evidence that Andalusians are hardy, vigorous, and good producers for a long time.

And furthermore, as a table fowl they stand unequalled. The deep keel bone of the Andalusian provides plenty of rich juicy breast meat, with a unique flavor which is all its own, and makes a table delicacy hard to equal.

In well bred flocks Andalusian females will average five to six pounds and males eight to nine pounds, thus making them the medium breed, being neither too heavy nor too light, and at the same time possessing the valuable merits of both the heavy and the light varieties.

Another thing that is greatly desired is attractiveness and beauty, and here is where the Andalusian "shines". As a bird of beauty, in the writer's opinion, no variety of fowl can equal them. Their color seldom soils, and always presents a most pleasing sight, and when kept in a back yard where they can be seen, they are seldom passed without a glance of admiration.

In conclusion let me say, if you are not satisfied with the results you are receiving from the birds you now have, or if you contemplate keeping poultry both for profit and pleasure, procure fowls or eggs from as good stock as your purse will permit and get birds with established blood lines, and I think you will form the same high opinion of the Andalusians as the writer.



JENNINGS' FAMOUS ANDALUSIANS  
"LAY BIG WHITE EGGS AND LOTS OF 'EM'"

The illustration herewith shows a basket full of  
30 ounces per dozen kind.

JENNINGS & DOBE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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## THE ANDALUSIAN FOWL

*Reprinted by courtesy of "The Feathered World",  
London, July 4, 1919*

In *The Feathered World* of June 20 last "Quill" quoted a request from Mr. Tom Sugden that he should stir Andalusians up a bit, a task that Mr. Sugden himself had essayed in our issue of Feb. 21 last, but apparently without much result. However, with interest in Fancy matters increasing, consequent upon the revival of the shows, perchance Andalusian breeders may now rouse themselves from lethargy and do something to keep the claims of so useful and beautiful a fowl before the public.

To that end we publish today a reproduction of a drawing by the late Mr. Lydon, and with it some notes on Andalusians, which we have by us in MS., from the pen of a great poultry authority now, alas! passed away:—

Andalusians belong to the great Mediterranean family distinguished by large single combs and wattles, white earlobes, and non-sitting qualities, being rather of the Minorca type. The first birds traceable were really imported from the province of Andalusia in 1851, being purchased by a bird dealer named Harrison, who sold them to Mr. Coles, of Fareham, in Hants, from whom the stock got distributed in Cornwall and Devon especially. This original stock differed considerably from the fowls now shown, having less of the Minorca and more of the Gamey style. The combs of the cocks more resembled the Game than the Spanish or Leghorn model, being lower in front and with more numerous and narrower serrations, and the hens often came with upright or prick combs. These peculiar tendencies in the combs in some strains still exist, and show that, however crossed, more or less of the original stock still exists in Andalusians.

The earliest breeders here, however, crossed the fowl with either Spanish or Minorca, in order chiefly to improve the combs; and they have been crossed more or less ever since. But the accepted comb for an Andalusian is still different from that of a Minorca, having less full arch up-

wards in the front, reaching farther behind the head, and with more spikes or serrations. The comb of the hen should fall over, but upright combs are still far from uncommon.

The most characteristic point about this breed is its color, which is of a slaty-blue, or blue dun. The lightest colored are almost of a dove color, but such are not now tolerated in exhibition, a decided bluish-slate ground color being required. The breast and under parts of the cock should match the body of the hen in this respect. Each feather must, moreover, be laced round the edge with a much darker shade of blue, purple, or it may appear black. The cock's hackles, tail-coverts, and upper plumage are very dark blue, or rather purple, almost black in some cases, but with purple lustre in it. The tail also a sound blue. The legs of both sexes are a slaty blue. The face is red, with no trace of white; the ear-lobes white, but not so wide as in the Minorca, being often called almond-shaped. They are apt to be rough, but should be smooth and soft.

In breeding Andalusian parents should be selected somewhat darker than the color it is desired to keep up. If both are somewhat darker it will suffice, but if only one be darker, the additional depth of color should be more. It is not necessary on the score of plumage to put up separate pens for cockerel and pullet breeding; but it is found that more good cockerels are produced from very dark parents on both sides, while good colored hens with a somewhat darker cock often produce more pullets. Some breeders use a cock for pullet breeding with comb somewhat falling over, in order to counteract the tendency to prick combed pullets; but it is much better, and equally efficacious, to choose merely a *large*-combed bird, as a female comb which is large enough rarely fails to fall over. The lacing should be even and distinct all round the body feathers, and the color go deep and sound right into the fluff.



With the very best breeding stock, however, color is the chief difficulty. Besides those which come too light in hue, a great many— perhaps half the produce— will come *black or white*. This has been supposed by several writers to arise from the "crossing" with Minorca or Spanish, and some have advised avoiding it by selecting only "pure" descendants from imported stock ( if such could be found! ). But the fact is that this blue-dun color is itself, and invariably, the *produce of crossing colors* — generally of black and white, but sometimes of black with grey or speckled black and white.



The produce of black and white crossed is very uncertain and erratic. Out of a large number of cases ( any given case may or may not be confined to one or two of the results ) we shall get some black, some white, possibly some black-and-white in pied, speckled, or grizzled colors, some of the "cuckoo" blue color and marking, and some of this blue-dun Andalusian color. Blue ducks have several times occurred in the same way. The color never arises otherwise, and the component colors are always turning up in this way, just as in Plymouth Rocks. The tendency can be kept down only by careful selection.

So far from the black cross having been injurious, there can be little doubt that the perfection of the lacing in modern Andalusians is chiefly due to it, just as the lac-

ing in Sebrights had now and then to be refreshed from the black Bantam. When the lacing has run out, or when the ground-color has become too light, a cross with one of these black Andalusians will sometimes repair the defect. Such a cross should always be used rather than go outside to the Minorca, and is far better than using a laced bird in which the lacing has become mossy, or spread as black stain over the ground of the feather. Crossing with the *pure black* impairs lacing much less than with such imperfectly laced ones, and occasionally will improve the lacing and color materially. And, along with good head points, good color and lacing are the chief points in exhibition.

White and black Andalusians could easily be bred, but would be confused with Minorcas, only differing in head and comb. Some Minorca combs have been thought to be due to a cross with such black birds.

The Andalusian stands very high in point of economic merit. It is one of the very best layers of large white eggs, and is more precocious, and a better winter layer, than the Minorca or Spanish fowl. The breed is in fact almost ridiculous in its precocity. Cockerels will often crow at seven weeks old, and should be separated before that; and the pullets generally lay at six months old. It is not one of the plumpest table fowls, and has dark legs, but the flesh is white with plenty of breast-meat. At liberty it is a good forager; and confinement does not impair its qualities or make it look dirty.

"EUREKA"



*A. J. Coates 1918*

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## A WORD FROM THE SECRETARY

WALTER J. COATES, East Calais, Vt.

The Blue Andalusian Club is now five years old. It had its birth in troublous times; and, after putting out its first splendid "Year Book", there followed a period of two years of exhaustion and disorganization; and in 1915-16 it looked as if the Club were doomed to go down in ruin. Never was there a more critical time in the history of the Blue Andalusian in America; for not only the future popularity of the breed was at stake, but the very identity of the breed also. At that time no one—be it judge or breeder—could tell what a correct Andalusian should be. What characteristics of size, type, color, and lacing were essential to the Andalusian nobody was able to say; and the majority of shows in the country were giving preference to specimens that were sorry representatives of the breed indeed. Small birds, with short legs and short body, concave in the back and high in tail, were winning the prizes, because our breeders had nothing better to offer; and, at the shows, nothing better was in sight. And not only were these birds small and Leghorn-like, but the majority of them were wretchedly uneven in ground-color and deficient in lacing. A snappy blue-black lacing was almost unknown; while lacing of a dirty brown color was very common, even at the exhibitions. It seemed as if the Andalusian were doomed to perish by the wayside, so far at least as America was concerned.

But the Club did not go down to ruin as was feared; nor did the "grand old breed" perish. Mr. Bird rallied a few indefatigable members around him and reorganized the former; while a number of expert fanciers and lovers of the breed, like V. H. Councill and John McKibben, by importing and reproducing here in the United States some of England's finest blood, revolutionized the ideals and thus entirely altered the outlook for this breed. The Andalusian, by virtue of its wonderful beauty and its tremendous laying powers, and because it could at last claim a distinct type of its own, at once began, with the help of a live or-

ganization to forge ahead; and now, without fuss or flurry, it is steadily taking its place among the front liners of poultrydom.

Our Club furnishes at least one instance of an organization that could and did "come back". The recent growth in membership and *esprit de corps* is remarkable and surprising. There will always be some "floaters" in any movement of this kind; and there have (as was to be expected) been some few butterfly members in the Club. But after deducting all those who merely paid their entry fee, stepped in at the front door and walked out again, we still can count a list of 175 interested and active members; and most of these are real "live wire" breeders. Canada has made phenomenal bounds forward in the matter of "taking on" the Blues; and, at present, some of our very best fanciers are located in the Dominion. Our membership is growing, also, on the Pacific coast and in the cotton states of the South. The publicity that this Club has given the Andalusian throughout America has been worth many real dollars to every live breeder of the Blues. It is safe to say that ten times as many Andalusian birds and eggs are sold today as were sold five years ago.

And this has all come about by reason of the intense publicity campaign conducted under the supervision of our officers, for and in behalf of the breed. We have disseminated a knowledge of our "ideal" male and female all over the continent, even to Mexico, Porto Rico and Japan. We have formulated and copyrighted (with a view to future incorporation in the American Standard of Perfection) a new and adequate description of color and shape characteristics for the breed. We have influenced the wide-awake judges and the intelligent public to prefer this type of bird, and have encouraged both beginners and specialists to breed them in preference to the little, rusty, runty, dark-colored specimens of "ye olden times." We have published three splendid "Year Books"—those of 1914, 1917, and 1919; and, in spite of the depression consequent on a period of world war, we have kept the Andalusian in the forefront of progress. The poultry press has availed

itself of our message ; and many illuminating articles have appeared in the various magazines of the United States and Canada. The Andalusian has been "featured" in many poultry papers, such as "Everybody's", "Inland Poultry Journal", "Poultry Press", "Canadian Poultry Journal", etc, etc. The State Agricultural Colleges of Kansas, of Michigan, and of Connecticut have spent much time in scientific experiment with the Andalusian, and the Department of Agriculture at Washington has put out a very creditable description of the breed. The Club has recently supplemented all the foregoing publicity by an effort to make the Andalusian better known in the egg-laying contests.

All the Andalusian needs is a fair field and the efforts of a persistent organization to make it the truly national fowl of America ; and it is up to us who know the merits of the breed to furnish this backing to the very end. As it takes members and money to run a live club, let our slogan for the next year be "Five hundred members and a cheerful dollar from each of our old ones". This spirit will make our next Club Meet the biggest and best in our history and our next "Year Book" the record of surpassing accomplishment.

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#### NEW MEMBERS

Whose names were received too late to be included in the Roster

Dr. D. G. Long, 106 So. Sixth St., Reading, Pa.

W. Q. Phillips, 153 Crawford St., Sarnia, Ontario, Canada

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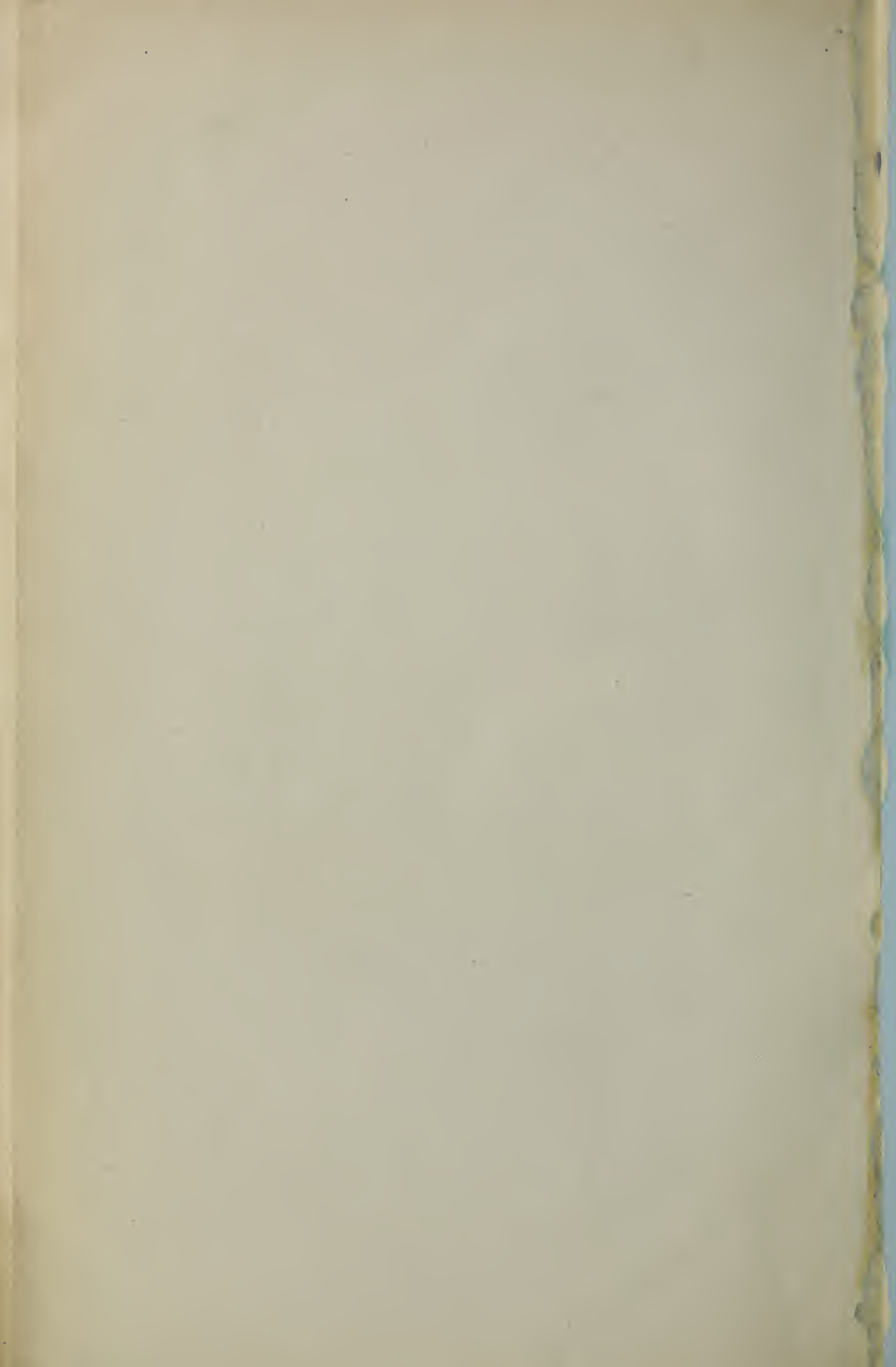
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